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09/846,907	05/01/2001	Shinya Kimura	72012/55861	4637

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EDWARDS ANGELL PALMER & DODGE LLP
P.O. BOX 55874
BOSTON, MA 02205

EXAMINER	
TRUVAN, LEYNNA THANH	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2135	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/846,907	KIMURA, SHINYA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Leynna T. Truvan	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 May 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 6-8* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *3-5* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 6-8* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-2, and 6-8 are pending.

Claims 3-5 are cancelled by applicant.

Claims 6-7 are new.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1-2, and 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 1 recites on lines 13-17 new limitations of "(iii) for in the absence of a receipt of input response information for a preselected time following a receipt of an authentication request from a mobile station generating default authentication rejecting response information responsive to said received" and on lines 38-41 "authentication-rejecting informatation is generated by default in the

absence of input for a preselected time following a receipt of an authentication request by the access point device".

Claim 6 recites on lines 14-16 new limitations of "(ii) for in the absence of said input for a preselected time after the receipt of the authentication request by the mobile station, generating a default authorization rejection".

Although, there is support of returning or sending a authorization rejection to the mobile station, but does not do so in absence of a receipt of the input response information Specification fails to support or explain in absence of a receipt of input response information to generate default authentication rejecting response information. The closest to discussing the claimed preselected time is where the wait time goes time-out in various paragraphs of the specification (i.e. 0019, 0021, 0046, and 0052).

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment :

> "[0052] Here, the authentication/association processing means 13, if receive a notification from the authentication input means 15 of an authentication-rejecting input made by the network-administering user inputting an authentication rejection before the timeout of the authentication wait timer, send an authentication response message 2 that indicates the authentication rejection to the mobile station MT1 through the radio communication processing means 12 (step S34). Similarly, when the authentication wait timer goes time-out during the authentication input wait (step S32), the authentication/association processing means 13 send the authentication response message 2 that indicates the authentication rejection to the mobile station MT1 through the radio communication processing means 12 (step 34)."

Paragraph 0052, shows whether the network administering user inputs the authentication rejection before the timeout or times out during the authentication input, a authorization rejection is sent to the mobile station. Thus, the rejection is sent out regardless of an input or in absence of input following a receipt of an authentication request by the access point.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites on lines 10-12, "input means (i) for receiving input authentication-authorizing response information, (ii) for receiving input authentication-rejecting response information". Examiner gives the broadest and reasonable interpretation for authentication-authorizing response information is where the mobile station send/respond with any form of information (i.e. password, key, pin, etc.) to the access device to identify itself (mobile station) so the access device can verify that the mobile is authorized for access. Specification and claimed invention suggests that the access device communicates by receiving and sending information to a mobile station and the mobile station request authentication to the access device. Which leads to the claimed "(ii) for receiving input authentication-rejecting response information", as suggesting the access device receives authentication-rejecting response information from a mobile station. As such, it is unclear why or how would the access device receive authentication-rejecting response information from a mobile station since the claimed invention suggest the mobile station is requesting authentication from the access device.

Further, claim 1 recites on lines 13-17 "(iii) for in the absence of a receipt of input response information for a preselected time following a receipt of an authentication request from a mobile station generating default authentication rejecting response information responsive to said received" and on lines 38-41 "authentication-rejecting informatation is generated by default in the absence of

input for a preselected time following a receipt of an authentication request by the access point device".

Examiner is unclear whether applicant meant to have both the mobile station and the access point device request authentication or just the mobile station. Specification and the claimed mobile device is requesting authentication to an access point device. Thus, it is unclear why the access point device comprising an input means that receives a request authentication from a mobile device and also for the access point device is requesting authentication to itself via the input means of access point (itself).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 5/12/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The arguments on pg.6, regarding examiner failing to re-acknowledge and re-confirm the foreign priority and drawings. As acknowledged by applicant, examiner have considered in during the June 29, 2005 Office Action. There is no need to re-acknowledge or re-confirm in every Office Action mailed as examiner is unaware of any MPEP requirements or rules that requires to do so or that would discredit the foreign priority and drawings if not re-acknowledge or re-confirm in each Office Action.

With regards to the argument on pg.7-8, is moot since claim 1 is currently amended with different limitations than the limitations in the Office Action, 2/12/2008.

The arguments on pg.9, that Applicant have found nothing in Lewis reference that teaches, discloses or suggests that an authentication-authorizing response to an authentication request by a mobile station can be responded to affirmatively in real time by a direct input to an input means of the access point as herein claimed. Independent claims 1 and 7 do not claim or suggests the response is affirmatively in real time. Claims 1 and 7 recites input means for receiving input authentication-authorizing response information, for receiving input authentication-rejecting response information and authentication-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting response instruction information for the particular mobile station is entered via the input means. The limitations broadly suggests inputting an authentication-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting response instruction information which does not limit them being in real time and how they are determined. Thus, using a table, or a person (administrator) determining beforehand or at whatever time frame, or predetermined information which mobile terminal is allowed or not, would read on the claimed invention. The current amendment doesn't even limit the purpose of the display and input means such that it is unclear why any information is being even displayed or inputted because the claimed invention thereafter only recite transmitting the response to the mobile station. The claimed invention broadly suggests display means and input means where they can be a variety of things that is not limited to a monitor or screen for the response to be displayed to anyone particular person. This suggests there is not an administrative person being there in "real time" to make the decision on hand for each incoming request from the mobile station. The claimed merely suggests it is automated challenge-response process or by pre-stored data such that a table, directory, database is used to determined a decision as to authorize or reject the mobile station. For example, the mobile station requests access by sending information (i.e. an encrypted message, key, pin, password, etc.) for the access device to

compare/match against its data that was stored as predetermined corresponding keys as authorized to access.

The arguments on pg.10, with regard to the secondary art, the Shah reference. Even though, as mentioned above, the current amendment does not require the response in real time nor suggests any person to be on hand for the purpose of the claimed display means or input means. Shah is brought forth to simply explain the obviousness of including a display means for displaying information (i.e. authentication-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting response instruction) at the access point. Shah discloses the service management access point allows a physical interface with a network by a service operator that includes a data entry device interface generated with a screen interpreter (col.3, lines 5-12). The screen definition resulting from the selection by screen builder allows a native screen display or a world wide web display, each display having a service view (col. 9, lines 14-62). Shah's screen displays obviously suggest the claimed display means that displays information to an administrator (col.12, lines 28-40 and 50-63). Shah discloses the service management access point can accept instructions from data entry operators to direct the service management system to provision services on intelligent network. With user-friendly graphical icons, service management system can accept and provision particular service features and generate a report for each data entry operator or for each service used (col.10, lines 12-17). Thus, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills to combine the teaching of input device or input means as taught by Lewis with the display means that displays information at the access point device as taught by Shah because the (service management) access point can accept instructions from data entry operators to direct the service management system to provision services on intelligent network and allowing flexible service programming to take advantage of network element capabilities through

efficient logic-driven provisioning of data to optimized telephony resources and speed (Shah on col.4, lines 54-59 and col.10, lines 12-14).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2 and 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis (US 6,526,506), and further in view of Shah, et al. (US 6,041,325).

AS PER CLAIM 1:

Lewis, et al. discloses an access point device having an interface function with a LAN constructed of wired transmission channels that establishes datalink connections with other networks **(COL.2, lines 55-65 and COL.10, lines 46-61)** and establishes radio datalink connections with a plurality of mobile stations within an area of LAN, **(COL.1, lines 13-38 and COL.4, lines 10-23 and 28-33)**

the access point device comprising: **(COL.7, lines 43-65 and col.12, lines 60-64)**

display means for receiving and displaying information concerning said particular mobile station as authentication request information;; and **(COL.5, lines 54-61 and COL.9, lines 60-65 and COL.14, lines 40-44)**

input means **(COL.4, line 18-21 and col.9, lines 17-24 and 60-62)** (i) for receiving input authentication-authorizing response information, (ii) for receiving input authentication-rejecting

response information **(COL.8, line 1-15)** or (iii) for in the absence of a receipt of input response information for a preselected time following a receipt of an authentication request from a mobile station generating default authentication rejecting response information responsive to said received and displayed authentication request information, and,

transmission means for transmitting to said authentication response information from said input means to said particular mobile station; **(COL.7, line 43 - COL.8, lines 5 and COL.15, lines 4-14)**

whereby

when performing an authentication procedure before a particular mobile station initiates an association procedure with the LAN **(COL.15, lines 60-COL.16, line 3 and col.17, lines 47-60)**, the display means displays said authentication request information, and**(COL.9, lines 60-65 and COL.14, lines 57-59)**

authentication-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting response instruction information for the particular mobile station is entered via the input means **(COL.9, lines 60-65 and COL.16, lines 8-11 and 63-65)** or authentication-rejecting informatation is generated by default in the absence of input for a preselected time following a receipt of an authentication request by the access point device, the authentication- authorizing or authenticating -rejecting information is displayed by the display means, and the so displayed authenticating-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting information is transmitted to the requesting mobile station by the transmission means. **(COL.14, lines 40-44 and 56-62 and COL.17, lines 1-19)**

The input means and display means can broadly interpret or given as a receiver/transceiver to receive, send, or enter data by signal transmission or via devices such as keyboard, touch screen,

keypad, antenna, etc. (col.8, lines 1-4 and col.9, lines 60-62). Examiner gives the broadest and reasonable interpretation for the claimed input means (i) for receiving input authentication-authorizing response information is where the mobile station send/respond with any form of information (i.e. password, key, pin, etc.) to the access device to identify itself (mobile station) so the access device can verify that the mobile is authorized for access. The input means can reasonably and broadly given as an antenna as disclosed by Lewis where the access point radio receives messages from mobile terminals via its antenna (col.16, lines 1-4). Specification and claimed invention suggests that the access device communicates by receiving and sending information to a mobile station and the mobile station request authentication to the access device where the access device sends authorizing or rejecting response back to the mobile station. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification (MPEP 2111.01 [R-5]), limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See In re Van Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Examiner broadly and reasonably interpret the claimed "(ii) for receiving input authentication-rejecting response information" is where the input means which is Lewis's antenna rejecting response instructions to be sent back to the mobile terminal (col.16, lines 1-15). Therefore, the claimed display means and input means can obviously be one in the same device such as an input device of Lewis where the display means is suggested so that the system administrator can view what he is entering which suggests the input means. authentication-authorizing and response information authenticating-rejecting response instruction information for the particular mobile station is entered via the input means.

Thus, Lewis obviously suggests authentication-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting response instruction information for the particular mobile station is received with the use of an input means and

display means since a system administrator represents a person authorized to determine which particular mobile terminals are entitled to gain access and informs the operators of the mobile terminals of the Master key (col.9, lines 16-23 and 60-65). However, a secondary art is brought forth to further explain the obviousness of including a display means for displaying information (i.e. authentication-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting response instruction) at the access point.

Shah discloses a flexible service management system to create customize, restrict and provision telephony services with direct interaction by service operators, service operators, or service subscribers (col.2, lines 24-29). The service management system provides services and communication with telephony devices (col.6, lines 55-67). Shah discloses the service management access point allows a physical interface with a network by a service operator that includes a data entry device interface generated with a screen interpreter (col.3, lines 5-12). The invention provides important technical advantages by allowing flexible service programming to take advantage of network element capabilities through efficient logic-driven provisioning of data to optimized telephony resources and speed (col.4, lines 54-59). Shah discloses network operators frequently perform functions under the role of the service operator and data entry operators. These operators obviously suggests the claimed administrator since both are referring to a user that can interface with the service management access point through graphical user interface supported by the service screen definition (co.9, line 65 - col.10, line 6). The screen definition resulting from the selection by screen builder allows a native screen display or a world wide web display, each display having a service view (col. 9, lines 14-62). Shah's screen displays obviously suggest the claimed display means that displays information to an administrator (col.12, lines 28-40 and 50-63). Shah discloses the service management access point can accept instructions from data entry operators to direct the service

management system to provision services on intelligent network. With user-friendly graphical icons, service management system can accept and provision particular service features and generate a report for each data entry operator or for each service used (col.10, lines 12-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills to combine the teaching of input device or input means as taught by Lewis with the display means that displays information at the access point device as taught by Shah because the (service management) access point can accept instructions from data entry operators to direct the service management system to provision services on intelligent network and allowing flexible service programming to take advantage of network element capabilities through efficient logic-driven provisioning of data to optimized telephony resources and speed (Shah on col.4, lines 54-59 and col.10, lines 12-14).

AS PER CLAIM 2: As rejected above by Lewis discussing a method using the device according to claim 1.

AS PER CLAIM 6 (New):

Lewis discloses an access point device having an interface function with a network constructed of wired transmission channels **(COL.2, lines 55-65 and COL.10, lines 46-61)** and establishing data-link connections with a plurality of mobile stations within the area of a radio LAN, the access point device comprising: **(COL.1, lines 13-38 and COL.4, lines 10-23 and 28-33)**

authentication request display means **(COL.7, lines 43-65 and col.12, lines 60-64)** for receiving and displaying an authorization request of a specific mobile station to the access point device when the specific mobile station tries to perform an authentication procedure before an association procedure with said network **(COL.9, lines 60-65 and COL.16, lines 8-11 and 63-65)**, said authentication

request including display information concerning said specific mobile station received via a radio data-link connection by said access point device, **(COL.5, lines 54-61 and COL.14, lines 57-59)**

input means **(COL.4, line 18-21 and col.9, lines 17-24 and 60-62)** (i) for receiving in response to the displayed authentication request an authorization granting or an authorization rejecting input **(COL.8, line 1-15)** or (ii) for in the absence of said input for a preselected time after the receipt of the authentication request by the mobile station, generating a default authorization rejection; and

transmitting means for transmitting as an authentication request response message to the specific mobile station **(COL.7, line 43 - COL.8, lines 5 and COL.15, lines 4-14)** in response to the display of the authentication request by said display means said authorization-granting **(COL.14, lines 40-44 and 56-62 and COL.17, lines 1-19)** or said authorizing-rejecting input or said default authentication rejection.

The input means and display means can broadly interpret or given as a receiver/transceiver to receive, send, or enter data by signal transmission or via devices such as keyboard, touch screen, keypad, antenna, etc. (col.8, lines 1-4 and col.9, lines 60-62). Examiner gives the broadest and reasonable interpretation for the claimed input means (i) for receiving input authentication-authorizing response information is where the mobile station send/respond with any form of information (i.e. password, key, pin, etc.) to the access device to identify itself (mobile station) so the access device can verify that the mobile is authorized for access. The input means can reasonably and broadly given as an antenna as disclosed by Lewis where the access point radio receives messages from mobile terminals via its antenna (col.16, lines 1-4). Specification and claimed invention suggests that the access device communicates by receiving and sending information to a mobile station and the mobile station request authentication to the access device where the access device sends authorizing

or rejecting response back to the mobile station. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification (MPEP 2111.01 [R-5]), limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See In re Van Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Examiner broadly and reasonably interpret the claimed "(ii) for receiving input authentication-rejecting response information" is where the input means which is Lewis's antenna rejecting response instructions to be sent back to the mobile terminal (col.16, lines 1-15). Therefore, the claimed display means and input means can obviously be one in the same device such as an input device of Lewis where the display means is suggested so that the system administrator can view what he is entering which suggests the input means. authentication-authorizing and response information authenticating-rejecting response instruction information for the particular mobile station is entered via the input means.

Thus, Lewis obviously suggests authentication-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting response instruction information for the particular mobile station is received with the use of an input means and display means since a system administrator represents a person authorized to determine which particular mobile terminals are entitled to gain access and informs the operators of the mobile terminals of the Master key (col.9, lines 16-23 and 60-65). However, a secondary art is brought forth to further explain the obviousness of including a display means for displaying information (i.e. authentication-authorizing or authenticating-rejecting response instruction) at the access point.

Shah discloses a flexible service management system to create customize, restrict and provision telephony services with direct interaction by service operators, service operators, or service subscribers (col.2, lines 24-29). The service management system provides services and communication with telephony devices (col.6, lines 55-67). Shah discloses the service management

access point allows a physical interface with a network by a service operator that includes a data entry device interface generated with a screen interpreter (col.3, lines 5-12). The invention provides important technical advantages by allowing flexible service programming to take advantage of network element capabilities through efficient logic-driven provisioning of data to optimized telephony resources and speed (col.4, lines 54-59). Shah discloses network operators frequently perform functions under the role of the service operator and data entry operators. These operators obviously suggests the claimed administrator since both are referring to a user that can interface with the service management access point through graphical user interface supported by the service screen definition (co.9, line 65 - col.10, line 6). The screen definition resulting from the selection by screen builder allows a native screen display or a world wide web display, each display having a service view (col. 9, lines 14-62). Shah's screen displays obviously suggest the claimed display means that displays information to an administrator (col.12, lines 28-40 and 50-63). Shah discloses the service management access point can accept instructions from data entry operators to direct the service management system to provision services on intelligent network. With user-friendly graphical icons, service management system can accept and provision particular service features and generate a report for each data entry operator or for each service used (col.10, lines 12-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills to combine the teaching of input device or input means as taught by Lewis with the display means that displays information at the access point device as taught by Shah because the (service management) access point can accept instructions from data entry operators to direct the service management system to provision services on intelligent network and allowing flexible service programming to take advantage of

network element capabilities through efficient logic-driven provisioning of data to optimized telephony resources and speed (Shah on col.4, lines 54-59 and col.10, lines 12-14).

AS PER CLAIM 7(New): See Lewis on COL.9, lines 60-65 and COL.16, lines 8-11 and 63-65 and Shah on col.4, lines 54-59 and col.10, lines 12-14: discussing the access point device according to Claim 3, wherein if the specific mobile station receives an authentication-authorizing response message from said access point, a data-link association between the specific mobile station and the access point device is authorized.

AS PER CLAIM 8 (New): See Lewis on COL.13, lines 14-22 and COL.16, lines 8-11 and 63-65 and Shah on col.4, lines 54-59 and col.10, lines 12-14: discussing the access point device according to Claim 3, wherein if the transmitting means transmits an authentication-rejecting response message or said default authentication rejection to the specific mobile station from said access point, a data-link association between the specific mobile station and the access point device is not authorized and is prohibited.

Conclusion

5. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the

mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leynna T. Truvan whose telephone number is (571) 272-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday (7:00 - 5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/L. T. T./
Examiner, Art Unit 2135
/KimYen Vu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2135